

of her profession with her compassion. Throughout her career she also helped to write numerous legislative proposals to meet the needs and improve the lives of people suffering from disabilities and lobbied for these rights at both state and federal levels.

Ms. Linda Bourgaize will always be fondly remembered and sorely missed for her ardent and passionate contributions to our community and to the Nation in her advocacy for the rights of special education students and disabled individuals. My thoughts remain with her family.

**EBENEZER UNITED METHODIST
CHURCH CELEBRATES ONE HUN-
DRED AND SIXTY-ONE YEARS**

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 13, 1999

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the historic Ebenezer United Methodist Church, a beacon of hope and "The Stone of Help." For 161 years, Ebenezer has been a leading church in the Nation's capital. To know something of Ebenezer's history is to understand why the city and the Congress have abundant reasons to celebrate the church's history and its continuing contributions.

The history of Ebenezer United Methodist Church dates back to the beginning of Washington, D.C. In 1805, the meeting place of the Methodist Episcopal Church is known to have been a dwelling located on Greenleaf Point (South Capitol and N Street). The membership consisted of "61 whites and 25 coloreds". In 1807, the congregation moved to Dudley Carroll's barn on New Jersey Avenue, SE. In 1811, services were held in a newly constructed edifice at Fourth Street, SE between South Carolina Avenue and G Street.

This first church built by Methodists in Washington was named the Fourth Street Station. In 1819, the church was renamed Ebenezer, and was later changed to the Fourth Street Methodist Church. At a later date, this Parent Church of Ebenezer Church was relocated to Fifth and Seward Square, SE, where the name was changed to Trinity Methodist Church. On April 30, 1961 Trinity United Methodist Church merged with three other churches to form the Capitol Hill United Methodist Church.

In 1827 the "colored" membership had outgrown the galleries which were reserved for them in the Mother Church. A lot, located at the corner of Fourth and D Streets, SE, was purchased from Rachel and William Prout on April 27, 1838. A small frame church building was erected under the supervision of the pastor of the Mother Church with the assistance of three local preachers. The church was named Little Ebenezer, and Reverend Noah Jones became the first colored pastor in 1864. A private school for colored children was held there, and Reverend H. Henson served as the teacher.

In the District of Columbia, as in other southern areas, education was considered the concern of the individual and not the community. As long as Negroes were a comparatively minor factor in the community, concern over their welfare was not a major consideration of

the white population. After the start of the Civil War, the situation changed. Slaves in the District of Columbia were freed in 1862. Between 1860 and 1863, the local Negro population increased about 68 percent. Such an increase could not be ignored by the whole community. For the mutual benefit, private charitable agencies, associations, and individuals, northern and local, white and colored, began to recognize the need of assistance in this situation.

In the Spring of 1864, the first public government sponsored school for colored children in Washington, D.C. was established and housed there. The teachers of the school were Miss Frances W. Perkins, sent by the New England Freedmen's Aid Society of Boston, who taught without pay, and Mrs. Emma V. Brown, a prominent colored worker who was employed by the District Columbia for \$400.00 per year. Thirteen months later, because of the increasing student population, the school had to relocate to a new location at Second and C Street, SE and was named the Abraham Lincoln School.

The significant increase in the congregation of Little Ebenezer necessitated the building of a larger church. The second church was planned by the Reverend Tillman Jackson in 1867, and built in 1870 under the pastorship of the pastorship of the Reverend C.G. Keys. Many dedicated pastors followed in this period including the Reverend George T. Pinckney, under whose pastorate the first Annual Conference was held in Ebenezer in 1885. During this period, the term "Little" was dropped from the name of the church. The Ebenezer Colored Station of the Washington Conference Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated on September 28, 1891 at 2:00 PM.

In 1896, the second church was damaged beyond repair during a severe storm. Reverend Matthew A. Clair, who later became Bishop, developed plans to construct a third church. Reverend John H. Griffin, who succeeded him, undertook the implementation and completion of the new church.

In 1939, when the three branches of Methodism met and formed the Methodist Church, Ebenezer became Ebenezer Methodist Church. In 1968, the Methodist Church and the Evangelical United Brethren Church merged and formed the United Methodist Church. Ebenezer's namer changed to Ebenezer U.M.W. Church. In 1975, the Ebenezer U.M.W. Church was designated a Historical Landmark.

Ebenezer continues to be known for her support of education for Black children and continues to strive to obtain quality education. From October through May, the Work Areas in Education of the church sponsors a tutoring program to help students who are having difficulty with reading and writing. Church school classes for children of all ages and Bible classes for adults are held every Sunday. The Saturday Concerns Program involves the youth of the church and the community. The church also conducts a Summer Enrichment Program and a Vacation Bible School.

Mr. Speaker, we in the District of Columbia are happy to have the Congress join in recognizing Ebenezer for its many contributions to the Nation's capital.

HONORING TRW

HON. STEVEN T. KUYKENDALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 13, 1999

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize exceptional performance by Thompson-Ramo-Wooldridge (TRW). TRW, a leader in the aerospace industry, is also a leader in the minority business community of Southern California.

TRW has been actively involved in the development of minority businesses. They have worked to provide minority businesses broader access to markets and help business owners enhance their marketing, technical, and operational skills for long-term growth and development. TRW has provided guidance and support in an effort to help minority businesses firmly establish themselves in the community.

The Minority Business Enterprise Input Committee (MBEIC) of the Southern California Regional Purchasing Councils, Inc. (SCRPC) recognized TRW's contributions and they have awarded TRW its 1999 Local Corporation of the Year Award. The MBEIC strives to empower minority businesses through corporate driven mentoring alliances to compete successfully in a changing economy.

TRW is a founding member of the SCRPC. Recognizing the importance of minority businesses, they had the vision to help create an organization specifically for expanding business opportunities for minority suppliers and encourage mutually beneficial economic links between minority enterprises and corporate members.

I commend TRW for being a major supporter of programs that encourage the development of minority owned businesses. I congratulate the men and women of TRW on receiving this prestigious award and I wish them continued success.

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2684) making appropriations for the Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Weygand-Crowley amendment. I want to especially thank my friend from Rhode Island for his tireless work in support of every American who has dedicated his or her life to our Armed Forces. This language should serve as an unequivocal statement of support by this Chamber for the brave men and women who wore their nation's uniform into battle.